

E1-7073

Port McKenzie Rail Extension EIS

Public Meeting

Houston Middle School

March 6, 2008

Jim Clemenson – Jim Clemenson, Post Office Box 521430, Big Lake, Alaska, 99652.

Well, I was just interested in where, if a route had been picked or where they were going. I've heard so much about all the different routes and I thought the way they were talking that that one route run a lot closer to Big Lake than everybody's been saying and according to the maps over there, it's farther away than I thought it was from what I've heard but it comes pretty close around Horseshoe Lake and that but other than that, I think the Red Shirt route would be probably the best. It would be away from the – the way I look at it – cross the least roads and through the least private property and I know it cuts across a couple of trails but no matter where you go you're going to cut across some trails. That's about all I got. Thank you.

Dana Olson – for the record, my name is Dana Olson. I'm here up at Houston tonight. This is the fourth time I've spoke on this court reporter and it's been said that maybe my viewpoint has been my perspective but I did a little study today. I found out that the Alaska Human Rights Commission at this point in time has delegated everything to the EEOC and the problem I'm having is that normally the Service Transportation Board decisions are not usually appealable and so normally under the rules of Substantial Evidence Federal, you have to have already raised fraud and misrepresentation already but in this case, I feel that it's being used as a basis for social profiling and discriminatory intent and impact. I'm asking you to curtail/deny the Certificate of Need for the following reason: it has come to my attention there exists a share agreement between the Alaska Human Rights Commission and the EEOC. Normally Title VII of the Civil Rights Acts does not normally agree in a financial economic scenario. To delegate to the Feds the Civil Right action while the Feds are conducting an inquiry, makes fraud and misrepresentation easily used to cover up discriminatory policies and goals against protected class and minorities. I oppose since you decisions normally are reviewable. I give

administrative notice federally for a need for a stopgap measure. If you have easements already, then what is the problem? Taking minorities' lands and interests for global ideas has never been a zone of interest authorized in Congress, i.e., the Commerce Clause, to attack minorities and protected class and use different types of law against them.

So, this is administrative notice, intent to sue, discriminatory intent and discriminatory impact. I'm asking that a stopgap measure be initiated and the Civil Rights Acts need capacity to be argued in Alaska. The Alaska Land Interest Act is the process of where the States gets knowledge of this and you're not using the Alaska Lands Interest Act. You're trying to use a basis of small entities theories of taxation and zoning power interfere with the Civil Rights Act protecting protected class and minorities so I am leaving today a copy of some of the things I've said here and I will have the original signed and I will keep it. Thank you. This is Dana Olson, I just wanted to say that I forgot to say that on my paper I wrote the False Statement Act and the False Claim Act requires scrutiny and if there is no ability for these things to come into scrutiny, then the Civil Obedience Act of 1968 won't be capable of being argued and since I've already argued under that Act once before federally, I'm going to have to insist that I have the right to do it in State law or else I will appeal the former decision, which includes the Alaska Department of Revenue. Thank you.